

JOHN CARLILE JR. AND SARAH ELIZABETH CROOK CARLILE

John Carlile was born October 29, 1856 to John Carlile Sr. and Elizabeth Williamson at Spanish Fork, Utah. He died June 21, 1902 at the age of 46 at Heber City, Utah, and was buried in the Heber cemetery.

Sarah Elizabeth Crook Carlile was born November 28, 1859, to John Crook and Mary Giles Crook at Heber City, Wasatch County, Utah. She died August 19, 1919, in Salt Lake City, and was buried in the Heber City Cemetery.

John Carlile was three years old when his father died. He and his sisters, Sarah Ann, Christina, Mary and Elizabeth helped grandmother operate her 60 acre farm as best they could. There was one brother, George, but he died so John Jr. was the only boy. John was a great lover of horses. The first horse he owned was a new-born colt that he raised on the bottle. He married Sarah

Elizabeth Crook, November 28, 1878. There were two other couples married the same day, Mr. and Mrs. Heber Rasband and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Murdock. The Carliles and Rasbands made the trip to Salt Lake together by wagon and were married in the old Endowment House by Joseph F. Smith. It took a day and a half each way. After their marriage they lived in a little log house just north of the present rock house of Fred G. Carlile and later built the sandstone house. He owned many fine horses. He often furnished four and six-horse teams for parades at celebrations. He was responsible for the first purebred stallion to be brought into this valley, also the first registered shorthorn cattle. He was co-owner in the first binder to come to this valley. He directed the building of the Wasatch Creamery; He played in the brass band and was constable of peace several terms; a member of the Town Board several terms; he helped organize the North Field Irrigation Company, and was a director and Water Master for several years. He was called on a mission to the Southern States, but due to illness returned home in about six months.

Sarah Elizabeth Crook Carlile was the first white child born in Fort in Heber Valley. She was left a widow early in life. She reared her eight living children, the oldest 21 years and the youngest three years of age. She held many Church offices and was a mid-wife in our community. She was affectionately called Aunt Sarah, by all in the community. She was president of the Heber Second Ward Relief Society for many years and was president at the time of her death. She administered the sick and helped with the dead, being called out all hours of the night or day. She was a fine seamstress and did many kind deeds for the poor, sick, and home-bound.

There were 10 children born to this couple, John William (deceased), Mary (deceased), Helen (deceased), Heber (deceased), Alma Spouncer, Frederick Giles (now deceased), Charles Francis, Mrs. Paul Ernest Knight (Hazel Kezia), Mrs. Joseph Lo. Smith (Emma Amelia) and Mrs. Robert Patterson (Sarah Manila).

JOHN CARLILE

John Carlile, born at Mission, Lincolnshire, England, May 25, 1825, son of Robert and Christian Spouncer Carlile, died Sept. 16, 1859, at Heber, Utah. He had one sister and five brothers. He was baptized into the LDS Church in 1848. At the age of 19½ years, he married Elizabeth Williamson. Elizabeth Williamson was born Nov. 22, 1822, at Gresburgh, Lincolnshire, England. Died Jan. 23, 1893, at Heber, Utah. They had the following children: Mrs. William (Ann) Eastwood; Mrs. Mark (Mary) Jeffs; Mrs. John (Elizabeth) Carroll; Mrs. William (Christina) Giles; John and Emma.

John was a farmer by trade but owned no land of his own. He hired out to help others. He was a lover of horses and took very good care of them so was always able to get work.

In 1850, he left England with his family. They arrived at Council Bluffs, where they remained two years where they prepared to cross the plains. They came with a yoke of cows and an ox. After an uneventful journey west, he arrived at Provo in 1852. From Provo, they moved to Palmyra, then to Spanish Fork. The Walker Indian War broke out in the summer of 1853, so the residents of Spanish Fork had to build a fort to live in for protection.

During 1854 to 1856, the grasshoppers destroyed their crops. Food was so scarce they lived on roots and what little grain they could glean from the fields. John

elements. Their oldest son, George, drowned while they lived here.

In the spring of 1859, John went to Heber valley with the first settlers to put in his crops, leaving his family in Spanish Fork. His food supply gave out, so he left for Spanish Fork to get more. Provo River was very high and while crossing he slipped off his horse and was kicked in his chest while the horse was struggling to get out. John clung to a bush until help chanced along and helped him out. He had a hard time getting home.

On July 24, 1859, John moved his family to Heber. It rained very hard while they were coming through the canyon, damaging their flour and supplies badly. John died on Sept. 16, 1859, from his chest hurts, being the first man to die and be buried in Heber.

Elizabeth was left with five children to raise, the oldest eleven years, the youngest six months, who died six months later. The family suffered from hunger and cold those winters. The older children had to help earn the living.

She was an industrious, hard-working woman, not so much in making her home attractive, but in gleaning wheat, picking hops and ground cherries, and saving everything possible to support her family.



See Dieg &
Minnie
Carlile for
Pictures of
John Carlile

Earliest Settlers

JOHN CARLILE

John Carlile, born at Mission, Lincolnshire, England, May 25, 1825, son of Robert and Christian Spouncer Carlile, died Sept. 16, 1859, at Heber, Utah. He had one sister and five brothers. He was baptized into the LDS Church in 1848. At the age of 19½ years, he married Elizabeth Williamson. Elizabeth Williamson was born Nov. 22, 1822, at Gresburgh, Lincolnshire, England. Died Jan. 23, 1893, at Heber, Utah. They had the following children: Mrs. William (Ann) Eastwood; Mrs. Mark (Mary) Jeffs; Mrs. John (Elizabeth) Carroll; Mrs. William (Christina) Giles; John and Emma.

John was a farmer by trade but owned no land of his own. He hired out to help others. He was a lover of horses and took very good care of them so was always able to get work.

In 1850, he left England with his family. They arrived at Council Bluffs, where they remained two years where they prepared to cross the plains. They came with a yoke of cows and an ox. After an uneventful journey west, he arrived at Provo in 1852. From Provo, they moved to Palmyra, then to Spanish Fork. The Walker Indian War broke out in the summer of 1853, so the residents of Spanish Fork had to build a fort to live in for protection.

During 1854 to 1856, the grasshoppers destroyed their crops. Food was so scarce they lived on roots and what little grain they could glean from the fields. John threshed the grain with a stick and carried the wheat on his back to Springville to have it ground into flour. The Indians also did much pillaging and burning of the small set-

lements. Their oldest son, George, drowned while they lived here.

In the spring of 1859, John went to Heber valley with the first settlers to put in his crops, leaving his family in Spanish Fork. His food supply gave out, so he left for Spanish Fork to get more. Provo River was very high and while crossing he slipped off his horse and was kicked in his chest while the horse was struggling to get out. John clung to a bush until help chanced along and helped him out. He had a hard time getting home.

On July 24, 1859, John moved his family to Heber. It rained very hard while they were coming through the canyon, damaging their flour and supplies badly. John died on Sept. 16, 1859, from his chest hurts, being the first man to die and be buried in Heber.

Elizabeth was left with five children to raise, the oldest eleven years, the youngest six months, who died six months later. The family suffered from hunger and cold those winters. The older children had to help earn the living.

She was an industrious, hard-working woman, not so much in making her home attractive, but in gleaning wheat, picking hops and ground cherries, and saving everything possible to support her family.

JOHN CARLILE

John Carlile, born at Mission, Lincolnshire, England, May 25, 1825, son of Robert and Christian Spouncer Carlile, died Sept. 16, 1859, at Heber, Utah. He had one sister and five brothers. He was baptized into the LDS Church in 1848. At the age of 19½ years, he married Elizabeth Williamson. Elizabeth Williamson was born Nov. 22, 1822, at Gresburgh, Lincolnshire, England. Died Jan. 23, 1893, at Heber, Utah. They had the following children: Mrs. William (Ann) Eastwood; Mrs. Mark (Mary) Jeffs; Mrs. John (Elizabeth) Carroll; Mrs. William (Christina) Giles; John and Emma.

John was a farmer by trade but owned no land of his own. He hired out to help others. He was a lover of horses and took very good care of them so was always able to get work.

In 1850, he left England with his family. They arrived at Council Bluffs, where they remained two years where they prepared to cross the plains. They came with a yoke of cows and an ox. After an uneventful journey west, he arrived at Provo in 1852. From Provo, they moved to Palmyra, then to Spanish Fork. The Walker Indian War broke out in the summer of 1853, so the residents of Spanish Fork had to build a fort to live in for protection.

During 1854 to 1856, the grasshoppers destroyed their crops. Food was so scarce they lived on roots and what little grain they could glean from the fields. John threshed the grain with a stick and carried the wheat on his back to Springville to have it ground into flour. The Indians also did much pillaging and burning of the small set-

tlements. Their oldest son, George, drowned while they lived here.

In the spring of 1859, John went to Heber valley with the first settlers to put in his crops, leaving his family in Spanish Fork. His food supply gave out, so he left for Spanish Fork to get more. Provo River was very high and while crossing he slipped off his horse and was kicked in his chest while the horse was struggling to get out. John clung to a bush until help chanced along and helped him out. He had a hard time getting home.

On July 24, 1859, John moved his family to Heber. It rained very hard while they were coming through the canyon, damaging their flour and supplies badly. John died on Sept. 16, 1859, from his chest hurts, being the first man to die and be buried in Heber.

Elizabeth was left with five children to raise, the oldest eleven years, the youngest six months, who died six months later. The family suffered from hunger and cold those winters. The older children had to help earn the living.

She was an industrious, hard-working woman, not so much in making her home attractive, but in gleaning wheat, picking hops and ground cherries, and saving everything possible to support her family.